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## CLAIMS:

1. A magnetic resonance imaging method involving a *field-of-view*, wherein
  - a receiver antenna is employed to acquire magnetic resonance signals from an object to be examined and
  - a non-selective RF excitation is applied followed by at least one temporary magnetic
  - 5 gradient field to generate a receiver response signal from the receiver antenna and
  - a relative adjustment of the *field-of-view* and the object to be examined is carried out on the basis of the receiver response signal.
2. A magnetic resonance imaging method as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the  
10 object is positioned on the basis of the receiver response signal.
3. A magnetic resonance imaging method as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the *field-of-view* is positioned on the basis of the receiver response signal.
- 15 4. A magnetic resonance imaging method as claimed in Claim 1, wherein a surface receiver coil is employed as the receiver antenna.
5. A magnetic resonance imaging method as claimed in Claim 1, wherein
  - a synergy coil having several coil elements is employed as the receiver antenna,
  - 20 - the receiver response signals are generated from individual coil elements and
  - coil elements are selected on the basis of the receiver response signals.
6. A magnetic resonance imaging system involving a *field-of-view*, comprising
  - a receiver antenna (3,5) to acquire magnetic resonance signals from an object to be
  - 25 examined and
  - an RF transmission system (21,24)) to generate a non-selective RF excitation followed by at least one temporary magnetic gradient field to generate a receiver response signal from the receiver antenna and

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- and a control unit (23) to calculate a relative adjustment of the *field-of-view* and the object (3) to be examined is carried out on the basis of the receiver response signal.

7. A computer programme comprising instructions to

- 5 - activate an RF transmission system to generate a non-selective RF excitation followed by at least one temporary magnetic gradient field to generate a receiver response signal from the receiver antenna and
- and calculate a relative adjustment of the *field-of-view* and the object to be examined is carried out on the basis of the receiver response signal.